

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK THE FOLLOWING
CIGARS:MARIA CRISTINAS, London.
PERLA DEL ORIENTE, London.
" " " Damas.
" " " Señoritas.NUEVO HABANO in 500 and 100 Boxes.
do. do. do. and
NUEVO CORTADOS in 500 and 100 Boxes.
do. do. do. andFlor de la, Isabela, Princesas, Entrancas,
Orientales and Isabelas.Imperial, Cazadores, Imperiales, Exceptionales,
Prenados, Principes, Cortaditos, Señoritas,
Marquesitas, Flor de Prenados,
Paquitos, Regalia Britanica, Regalia
Inglesa, Chiquitos, Brevitos,
and

BOUQUETS DE WATSON.

SWEET CAPORAL and OLD JUDGE
CIGARETTES.A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 29th October, 1888.

BIRTHS.

At Foochow, on the 27th instant, the wife of
F. CAVE-THOMAS, of a daughter. [1103]
At Kluang, on the 23rd October, the wife of
E. GORDON LOWDER, I.M. Customs, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd Sept., at North Shields, from
pneumonia, GEORGE BLAIR, engineer, aged 51.
On the 27th Sept. after a long illness, the
beloved wife of JOSEPH WHITFIELD, Esq., R.N.,
at 3, Tywhitt-road, Brockley S.E., London.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1888.

MONASTICISM.

The Rev. E. Torres, who is at the head of the Spanish Dominican Prebend in this Colony, has recently favoured us with a copy of "Estado General de los Religiosos y Religiosas de la Provincia del Santisimo Rosario del Sagrado Orden de Predicadores de Filipinas en el año de 1887." This is a statistical report of the number of monks and nuns belonging to the Order of St. Dominic, at present residing in the Philippines, Tonquin, China, Formosa and Spain. A tabulated map of the baptisms and other sacraments administered by these missionaries is annexed, the pamphlet concluding with the following figures:—In the Archdiocese of Manila, which is divided into 4 provinces and 15 parishes, there are 103 monks and 31 nuns of the Order; in the Bishopric of Nueva-Segovia, with 6 provinces and 54 parishes, 95 monks; in the missions of Formosa, China and Tonquin, divided into 6 provinces, 65 monks and 3 nuns; in Hongkong, 2, as Procurators of the Mission; in Spain 250; and in Rome 2; the total being 517 Spanish monks and 36 nuns.

These data represent the proselytising work which is at present being carried on in the Philippine Islands and in China by the votaries of the Order of Preachers, a religious congregation founded by St. Dominic as far back as 1215. Residents of Manila, and foreigners who have lived for some time in the Philippines, are in a position to furnish us with all the information which these statistics do not supply, namely, that concerning the social, religious and political influence exercised by this, and the other monastic orders which are established in the neighbouring Archipelago, an influence which is said to surpass the powers and privileges of the Spanish authorities themselves. It does not require much discrimination to ascertain what that influence is. Its chief and central aim is the maintenance of a theocratic Government in full vigour in the Philippines; and it works for the conversion of the Pagans and the regeneration of the Christians who are placed under its ministry. Reversing the Machiavellian principle, these religious Orders work under the conviction that the means ought to justify the end. To be engaged in the work of Christianising pagans and "reforming Christians" is undoubtedly a meritorious and laudable occupation, but to make missionary works subservient to a political end, to aim at supplanting the civil authorities of a country, controlling their action as well as their consciences, can hardly be styled an Apostolic enterprise. This is, however, what the majority of the residents in the Philippines accuse the Dominican and other religious Orders of doing, or of attempting to do. Nor are facts wanting to corroborate the charge. There is to be found in Manila an Archbishop invested with the powers of a First Lord of the Admiralty. Is a gunboat to be built? This ecclesiastical dignitary, a Dominican friar, steps in and signs the order for construction and superintends the plans and specifications. Is a railway or a tramway to run, or any engineering feat to be accomplished? The Church representative is called upon to bless the undertaking and give it a kind of working sanction. The Press of the Philippine Archipelago is under the direct control and censure of the regular clergy. Nothing can be written, nothing published there that clashes with the principles or prejudices of the monastic supervisors. Newspaper articles displaying more or less liberal ideas are unceremoniously suppressed. Books dealing with religious matters from an independent point of view are confiscated and destroyed; their authors are placed under the ban of proscription, and their owners and readers are no sooner discovered than they are arrested and thrown into prison. We have all heard of the latest of these cases of oppression and injustice, when a reader of the pamphlet entitled "Noli me tangere" was summarily dealt with and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. The ecclesiastical classes do not scruple to set at defiance many of the decrees issued by the property-possessing authorities. A short time ago the Governor-General of the

Philippines issued an invitation to all classes of people, to the clergy above all, to attend the obsequies in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of King Alfonso XI. The Archbishop was expected to officiate at the funeral ceremony, but he absented himself and repaired to a suburban convent, where he took no notice of the obsequies going on at the capital. This was attributed to the animus entertained by the clergy against the ill-fated King for his liberal religious ideas. There are orders extant enforcing the teaching of the Spanish language to the natives of the Philippine Islands. The regular clergy in charge of the provincial parishes discountenance these orders, and simply forbid the learning of Spanish. A petition was recently sent by the authorities to remove the cemeteries to a certain distance from towns and hamlets; the regular clergy raised an opposition to these sanitary measures, and carried the day. Volumes would be filled were we to bring out in detail all the oppressive measures, all the dark deeds, we refrain from referring to those flagrant cases of immorality which are known throughout the length and breadth of the Archipelago—achieved by the regular clergy of the Philippines. One of their representatives in this free Colony, the Rev. Father Torres, the other day gave us a practical illustration of the spirit of intolerance and oppression which reigns supreme among the monastic Orders in the Philippines. The worthy clergyman, probably imagining himself in Manila, and with sufficient powers to inflict on the local press any censure his prejudiced imagination might dictate, took upon himself to express his disapproval of an article that appeared in the columns of this paper, dealing with a most important social subject, by returning us the paper with the said article crossed out in black ink. This is exactly how they manage these affairs in Manila. We are only too thankful to the Superior of the Dominican friars in Hongkong, for having given us a glimpse into the *modus agendi* adopted by his Order towards the Manila Press.

Leaving now particular cases alone and taking a broader view of monasticism in general, we have a few ideas to expound on this important subject for which we crave the indulgence of our readers, in whose number we will include Father Torres himself. Monasticism owes its fundamental character to its peculiar origin. The same mental delusion which leads the fakir to keep his arms crossed over his head for years until they become rotten, in order to gratify his religious idea of penance, or the Buddhist to have his eyes perpetually rivetted on a certain part of his body while his mind is lost in the vacancy of spiritual contemplation—this same religious aberration has led away the anchorite and the hermit from the haunts of civilised man to the caves of the desert or the fastnesses of the mountains. Religious enthusiasm is accountable for these and for many other follies in the history of man. The first phenomenon to be noticed in a man's mind when he becomes a prey to religious craze, is a total disregard of the primary duties towards his fellow-creatures and the world. A religious mania shuns the world in which, and for which he was created. He professes to interpret the end of his creation better than the Creator himself, and is bent on reversing the order of nature. He looks upon sociality, mirth, daily labour, and the propagation of the species as so many ugly sins, or as the allurements of the devil to bring his soul to eternal damnation, and he consequently flies from the world and from himself in order to devote his mind and body to the contemplation of such supernatural ideas as his prejudiced intellect is capable of harbouring. These men are completely lost to society and to mankind. Eremitism arose from tendencies of this nature, and it soon became a system of self-imposed imprisonment on the cellular principle all over Egypt, Thebaid, Syria and Palestine. It has been ascertained in modern times by repeated experiments and observations that perpetual seclusion brings on mental aberration, and this has been one of the chief arguments brought forward against the cellular system of imprisonment. No better illustration of this fact can be found than among the hermits of old. Perpetual seclusion acted on their minds as it does nowadays on those of prisoners who are victims to what is called the separate cell system. The pivot on which most of the ravings of the hermits turned was the distorted apprehension of the approaching end of the world. Their visions of supernatural fancies, their battles with winged monsters of the deep, their wrestlings with the demon of sensuality, were all creations of fevered imaginations, or the results of disordered brains. Eremitism soon merged into cenobitism, and then it became what it is to this day,—the most powerful arm of the Roman Church. Monastic orders are said to have done wonders in saving the literature of the Romans and the Greeks from the destroying grip of the Vandals, and to have greatly helped to civilise European society in the middle ages. History gives them full credit for these and other achievements; but it fails not to register many a dark deed of oppression, revenge and cruelty, perpetrated by the monks under cover of religious zeal. The treacherous murder of Hypatia, the Alexandrian philosopher, by the sectaries of Cyril, the horrors of St. Bartholomew, the Religious Wars, and above all, the unsurpassable cruelties of the Inquisition, stand forth as mountains of iniquity as well as landmarks of the progress of the Monastic Orders through history. But for the effective checks administered by the Reformation, and the more effective restriction put on their ambitious designs by the free and enlightened classes of modern society, the Religious Orders would ere this have flooded the world with universal strife, confusion and ruin. Their influence is now only felt in those countries where they have flourished for ages. One half of Europe has already proscribed them as dangerous elements to the peace and freedom of nations; the other half still groans under their iron rule. Spain is unfortunately placed in the latter predicament, and its colonies as mere hot-beds of clericalism and monasticism are slowly but surely going

from bad to worse, the Philippine Islands affording, as we have said, a forcible illustration of the nefarious influence exercised by these so-called religious corporations. While barbarism is rampant in those islands, and civilisation among the natives is at its lowest ebb, while industry is dormant and the Press gagged and trampled upon, the huge and hideous spectre of Monasticism, wielding a hydra-like power and hurling its Papal anathemas and the torments of hell, infallibility, and the end of the world, hovers supreme in the darkened horizon, and threatens to blast the prospects, the future, and the destinies of that fair Archipelago.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

LONDON, October 29th.

The American Minister in London has been instructed to recommend to the British Government a change of Minister at Washington.

(From Straits Times.)

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

ROME, October 20th.

The Emperor William has started for Berlin, having left the best possible impression in Italy both as regards his cordiality of disposition and political frankness.

AMERICA AND CANADA.

WASHINGTON, October 22nd.

Speaking at a Banquet at Ottawa, Sir John Macdonald said he believed that when the election was over, America would desire to revive the fisheries treaty, otherwise Canada must enforce the treaty of 1818.

HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

HAMBURG, October 12nd.

Hamburg and Bremen have been formally included in the German Zollverein.

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

MIRV, October 22nd.

The Czar has received at Merv (?) a Turkoman deputation.

THE CANADIAN-PACIFIC.

LONDON, October 23rd.

The Canadian-Pacific Railway Company has posted a strongly manned and victualled train across the place where the Red River Railway is about to cross the C. P. R. The Manitoba Government supports the Red River Company and the Militia has been called out.

THE INCOME TAX IN FRANCE.

PARIS, October 24th.

The French Cabinet has decided to introduce an income tax, but the Chamber is averse to it, and a crisis is probable.

RESULT OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

NEWMARKET, October 23rd.

The CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft. with 500 added; the winner of a handicap value 450 sovs. after September 6, at 10 a.m. 10 lb. of any other handicap 5 lb. extra; the winner of the Cesarewitch 5 lb. extra; the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to have stake; entrance 5 sovs. the only forfeit if declared. New Cambridgeshire Course (last mile and a distance of A.F.) 100 subs. 40 of whom declared.

Mr. W. J. Legh's Veracity, 4 yrs., 7st. 4lb. ... 1
Mr. H. F. Boyd's Cactus, 4 yrs., 6st. 5lb. 2
Mr. A. Cooper's Bismarck, 3 yrs., 7st. 8lb. 3

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Leander* returned to port this morning from a cruise.

CHARIERS' Circus left Singapore for Bangkok on the 21st inst. After performing for a short season in the Siamese port the Circus will come direct to Hongkong.

SOME remarks by "An Old Sportsman" on the third instalment of Subscription griffins, drawn for at Kennedy's Horse Repository this afternoon, will be found in another column.

THE Singapore *Free Press* is informed that a Netherlands man-of-war has been despatched to the Straits of Banca and neighbouring waters to endeavour to recover the corpse of his late Royal Highness the Landgrave of Hesse. Comment would be superfluous.

F.C. 33, McDUGALL got hurt at the fire in Queen's Road West yesterday. The floor of the shop had been broken through, to get at the fire in the cellar, and, going in afterwards, McDUGALL fell partly through and wrenched his leg. Some tobacco was among the burning material, and the fumes so affected him that on getting into the street he stood up for a few moments and then fell heavily forward, hurting his face badly. He was removed home and medical attendance procured.

We read that horse-shoes are now extensively manufactured of india-rubber, instead of metal, as heretofore. For the new shoe several advantages are claimed, one of these being that it enables a horse to go easily over all kinds of roads and rough or slippery ground without slipping. The contrivance brought forward for this purpose is such as to obviate in one instance the necessity of using an iron shoe which can be moved momentarily when the horse is not travelling, and can also be used when the horse is shod with an iron shoe.

COMMENTING on the refusal of the Chinese Government to ratify the new treaty for the exclusion of Chinese emigrants from the United States, the *Standard* remarks that in view of the intense hostility to the Chinese prevalent in the Pacific States—a feeling gradually extending to other States of the Union—wherein Chinese immigration is beginning to be felt—it cannot be supposed that the American Government will allow the matter to rest with the rejection of the treaty by China. The Californians have resolved that "the Chinese must go," and they will never cease to agitate for that end. How this object is to be attained will become once more the problem of the day. Unfortunately for other Powers, and especially for England, it is not the United States only that will be affected by the rejection of this Chinese Exclusion Treaty.

THE race-course will be formally opened for the Racing Season of 1888-1889 to-morrow morning. Tea and coffee will be provided as usual.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Hongkong Jockey Club will be held at the Hongkong Hotel to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SIR Cecil C. Smith, Governor of the Straits Settlements, came in for a great stroke of luck the other day. An admirer presented his Excellency with a *piebald rhinoceros*.

MR. A. Marques, the latest victim to the brutality and despotism of the officers of the Macao National Battalion, was released from his illegal imprisonment in Monte Fort in the Holy City this morning, this being the anniversary of the birthday of the King of Portugal, Dom Luiz I.

SAVS our Tientsin contemporary:—The tides in the Peiho are now very irregular, and the strong northerly winds that frequently visit us drive off the water. Detentions at the Bar will now be frequent; but if passengers can reach Taku, they can come to the settlement by train from Tongku. The trains now run twice daily.

THE whole of the convicts who tried to escape from Kennedy Town recently were brought up before Mr. Wodehouse to-day. The man who had had his jaw shattered by a bullet was the only one bearing any marks of injury. Inspector Stanton conducted the case, and the evidence was similar to that heard at the inquest on Pereira and the two prisoners who were killed.

MANY of our readers who have travelled much in the steamers of the P. and O. Company, will say the *L. & C. Express*, regret to hear of the death of one of the most popular and gentlemanly engineers in the service. Mr. A. Milne was in the bunkers of the *Arcadia*, in Sydney, without his presence being known, and on some coal being shot he was hit on the head, and killed almost immediately. Mr. Milne had only been married two years.

ABOUT one o'clock this morning Sergeant Emsson and P. C. Parker caught three nice bloodthirsty heathen at Yaumati. They were coming with a fourth man, from Sam-shui-po, and were all armed with revolvers, besides having about seventy cartridges with them. Their burgharious intentions, however, were frustrated by the constables, who arrested three out of the four.—Remanded.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Taku Tug and Lighter Company was held at Tientsin on the 19th inst., at which 1,500 votes were represented. The following resolution was put to the meeting and carried, with one dissentient voice:—"That the Directors be and are hereby empowered to raise a loan not exceeding the sum of Tael Fifty Thousand, to be applied to the purpose of paying for additions to the Fleet and Property."

It is currently rumoured in Canton that Li Hung-chang will succeed Chang Chih-ting as Viceroy of the Liang Kwang after the Chinese New Year. The object of this appointment, it is stated, is to arrange a number of rather serious difficulties which have existed in the Southern provinces for some considerable time past. We shall believe in the appointment of the Viceroy of Chihli to Canton after the Imperial decree has appeared in the *Peking Gazette*—and not till then.

MR. Wodehouse has some peculiar ideas as to the responsibility of marine store dealers. One in Wing Lok Street was found to have sixty dollars' worth of zinc plates, part of a number stolen from the *Glacier* whilst in dock, in his shop. In answer to Detective Sergeant Mann's inquiries the defendant's accountant could not explain satisfactorily how they got there, but because the defendant himself said nothing—he was not asked, in fact—and therefore did not account for them at all, the magistrate discharged him.

THE *Nord* of Brussels says:—Several Russian Journals referred some months ago to the presence in Russia of Chinese agents suspected of studying the ground for the purpose of directing thither the current of emigration from their country. It is evident that, after the closing of the American and Australian openings, the rush of Chinese immigrants to Siberia, for instance, might create a real peril, overwhelm the scattered Siberian population, and denationalise the Asiatic frontiers of the Empire. However hospitable Russia may be, she could not permit such consequences.

ABOUT twenty-two hundred tael of opium, worth at least \$1,000, was piled on the table of the Police Court this morning. It had been seized by excise officers on two occasions, once being last week and the other this. The first lot consisted of about 1,500 tael, hidden in baskets of singlass. The other, evidently from the same stock, by the brand, was found in a sampan. The man who was charged with possession protested that it was not his, and as another man had run away when the first seizure was made the prisoner got the benefit of the doubt, and was discharged. The opium was ordered to be detained by the police pending the magistrate's decision as to what should be done with it.

THE MONSOON'S REPLY.

(After the Daily Press's Turkey and the author of "McGinnis's Bull-pup.")

To A.S.S.
The rhyming spoony who asks me where I generally ruffle the atmosphere
So early in the morning
Is a little out in his choice of scene
With his "upland laws" and his vistas green
And I'll give him a word of warning
I know the girl with the heart he adores
From the "balm-begirt bed" I can hear her snores
When I bustle around the casement,
Her breathless not quite that—
Except bark of Peru and "Juniper" neat
And her room is on the basement.
And I couldn't be hired to "cradle" her, much,
Or to carry her letters, and kisses, and such
From her rhyming mash, Mr. "D."
But I'll freshen the place if she'll let me in,
If she'll open the window and knock off the gin,
And "D" will stalk "poetry" in.

THE total revenue of the Macao Post Office during September last amounted to the handsome sum of \$185.85, which we take to be a very significant proof of the boasted prosperity of the Holy City.

THUS a Singapore contemporary:—H. M. S. *Orion* has lost a Whitehead torpedo, which is supposed to be in the harbour somewhere, and for which a reward of \$30 is advertised in our columns. Curiously is a vice, but still, just as a little topic for conversation, one would like to know if that torpedo is loaded and liable to "go off" suddenly.

SAVS the *Chinese Times*:—A quantity of light and tough timber has come from Vladivostok. The demand for imported wood, chiefly of the hard and heavy kinds, is now considerable, and Peking is the principal market. It is expected that, when the young Emperor fully assumes power, the capital, much of which is now in a neglected and ruinous condition, will be gradually repaired and put into good order.

STREET sweeping at noon-day is still carried on in several quarters of the town by the scavenging fraternity, the clouds of dust raised by this intolerable nuisance being sufficient to choke pedestrians out of existence. While Queen's Road is being watered during the day to keep the dust down, the sweepers have a lively time with their brooms in the upper levels. The contrast is exceedingly amusing to the observer, but it isn't to those who live in, say, upper Wyndham Street.

A BOATMAN and an old woman were charged before Mr. Wodehouse to-day with bringing a girl, aged sixteen, from Hoihow for an unlawful purpose. The Consul at Pakhoi telegraphed yesterday that they were coming by the *Triumph*, and asked that they be arrested, which they accordingly were by Sergeant Harkins. The girl, who is rather prepossessing and cried a good deal, would not give any evidence, but a deed of transfer, or bill of sale, executed by her mother and signed with thumb marks, was found on the female prisoner, and on the strength of that she and her confederate were remanded, bail being fixed at \$1,500.

THE starter of the Singapore Sporting Club must be a first class noodle, or the sporting reporter of the *Straits Times* is a champion—well, story teller. In the race for the Maiden Plate on the 23rd inst. there were only three starters, and yet the genial reporter tells us that "at the fall of the flag Donovan jumped away with ten good lengths of a start, the favorite, Daffodil, being almost left at the post." The Hongkong Jockey Club starter is not perfection by any means, but he never lets anything get away ten lengths in front. The Singapore starter is a gentleman named Paterson, and it is rather amusing to note that the same journalist who relates the ten lengths start episode, remarks that "Mr. Paterson, as always, acted efficiently as starter." There is certainly something amiss either with the starter or the reporter—probably with both.

THE German mail steamers are keeping up their reputation for speed, and are certainly taking the shine out of the P. & O. and Messageries Maritimes boats. The P. & O. Co.'s *Malwa* left here for home at noon on September 26th and was followed by the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Melbourne* at noon the following day, and by the North German Lloyd's *Braunschweig* at 10 p.m. on the 27th. The German steamer arrived at Colombo on October 8th at 3 p.m., the *Melbourne* at 6 p.m. the same day, and the *Malwa* the next morning at 6 o'clock. According to a telegram received to-day the mails by the *Braunschweig* and *Malwa* were delivered in London on the 29th inst. and by the *Melbourne* on the 30th. It will thus be seen that while the English mail steamer fairly held her own with the French packet, the German representative scored a very decided victory. It is further noteworthy that, while the *Malwa* and *Braunschweig* are old boats of their respective Companies, the *Melbourne* is a comparatively recent addition to the fleet of the Messageries Maritimes.

THE SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

I received a communication this morning from my gallant friend "the Major" stating that a third instalment of the Hongkong Subscription Griffins had arrived from Shanghai and would be drawn for at Kennedy's Horse Repository at noon. After gracefully responding to the invitation to be present at this interesting (but illegal) ceremony, I started at 2.04 gait to array myself in a garb fitting for such an occasion. At 2.15 I duly presented myself at the Repository, not a book of the fourteen free and untaxed steeds that were drawn out in a line for public appreciation. My labours in this direction were scarcely finished before the genial Clerk of the Course appeared on the scene, and two Stewards of the Jockey Club (the Hon. B. Layton and Mr. R. M. Gray) turning up immediately afterwards, the business of the day was promptly proceeded with.

I at first intended giving a brief description of these new racers before coming to the results of the ballot, but on second thoughts have considered it the better plan to allude to anything particular as to their conformation and special points in recording their future destinies. Eighteen ponies having previously been allotted, the first on the list to-day was No. 19, a very good looking white, with dark-grey markings on his hind legs, that will carry at Wong-nel-cheong the primrose and sky blue jacket of Mr. Fraser-Smith, and if looks may be accepted as a criterion of racing merit, it is quite on the cards that this lengthy and shapely customer may emulate the doughty deeds of Heather Bell, Tam O'Shanter, Berthwell, Kilmewing, Duncan Gray, and Tosh. Mr. S. J. Danby, who had exceptionally good luck in drawing *Navigator*, and *Heliopole* in 1887 and 1888, was very fortunate in drawing No. 20—a very lucky number in the opinion of those who believe in this Oriental tomy-rot. This pony is a light strawberry roan in colour, rather plain in his general contour, but sturdily built and showing some good points that will at once commend themselves to competent judges of racing stock. Although a very old resident, and one of the keenest sports of the colony has ever known, Mr. Vernon, for the first time appears as a noble owner. "Jimmy" could play cricket with the best of them in the good old days, and for a comparatively light weight was quite A-1 with the gloves. Let me hope that

he will have equal success 'between the flags' next February. Mr. Vernon's pony (No. 21) will probably prove to be a dashing bay in colour, and certainly it would be hard to pick out any striking defect in his make or shape. He has great length combined with good shoulders and excellent propelling power, but in condition he is as poor as a crow—so poor, in fact, as to suggest some radical internal defect,—and he is, further, decidedly lame in his near hind leg. This lameness, I may add, is probably caused by the pony knocking his hock against the box on his voyage down from Shanghai; and it will easily be removed.

The "light blue and white" banner of Mr. Slingby Bethell promises fair to be borne unromantically this ensuing racing season. Our Hongkong "Private Secretary" is a true sportsman, and as he can ride a bit, both at exercise and when wearing the colours, no wily would be more popular to the Valley or German than this. This afternoon two ponies were allotted to Mr. Bethell, Nos. 22 and 23. The first is a dark grey, with a game head, lengthy barrel, good quarters, and racing-like appearance all over. Candidly speaking I detect the colour, having experienced so many disappointments with dark greys, but apart altogether from prejudices, this wily looking pony ought to make his mark. No. 23 is a black, with some white streaks on his middle-piece, and the first things his owner will notice are a stiffness behind that might be lameness, and a lack of flesh and muscle that will require a lot of building up. I can best describe this pony by saying that he is a capital framework, only needing filling out.

Mr. R. A. Gubbay, otherwise Mr. Rags, drew No. 24, a lengthy white, with dark grey mane and legs, that ought to be able to gallop. He said like this pony much better if he were not so heavily handicapped with a coffin head of unusual size, however, ponies don't race on their heads and this particular one looks as if he could carry a stone or two of extra weight without much trouble. That good old sportsman, Mr. John Peel, has hitherto had wretched luck with his Subscription griffins, but I rather think that his "loss" will be in the ascendant next February—at all events the dark blue and silver braided banner of "the princely house" is, bar accidents in training, bound to have a good look in. The East Post "sucker" (No. 25) is a beautifully moulded dark grey, with capital length, and standing as true as a die on a lot of legs that look as if they were made of cast steel. If this pony has already covered six furlongs under 1 min. 40 secs, the winner of the Valley Stakes this season will require to be as good as Shell or Duncan Gray.

A very valuable acquisition to the ranks of local owners is the Hon. B. Layton, who had a good deal of bad luck last year with the wretchedly managed Hobboblin. Next February the "white jacket and red sleeves" will be represented in the "Sub" races by No. 24, a rather mean looking white with grey legs and tail, and No. 32, a very nicely shaped grey whose only apparent defect is his poor condition. Mr. Murray, who experienced some of the vicissitudes of fickle fortune last February with the shapely but unaccounted Sassyby, has a fairly promising brace of flyers in Nos. 27 and 31. Both these ponies are chestnuts, but as different in appearance as the poles are far asunder. No. 27 is a powerfully built animal, with a grand fore-arm and apparently up to any weight, but he is suffering either from stiffness or lameness in his hind-quarters. No. 31 is on the small side and lacks that liberal frame of frame almost invariably associated with high class racers, but *malgré tout*, I shall be greatly disappointed if his compactly built pony does not develop both speed and stamina.

The most shapely pony of the 32 drawn for up to the present time is No. 28, a spotted beauty that was set aside for Capt. Collins of the 93rd Regiment. This racer, albeit a trifle on the small side, is a perfect picture, and gives one the impression that he has already gone through a course of training. That he can gallop fast is a certainty; but whether he can carry weight and stay is quite another matter. Perhaps the fuggins of the *Daily Press* can tell us all about his staying powers! A very massive marble grey was drawn for Mr. Paul Jordan. This is about the biggest pony I have seen for a long time, and he is so nicely shaped that if he can gallop at all he must take a lot of beating. Mr. R. M. Gray has a nice pony in No. 30, a very shapely white with grey legs, that possesses all the outward attributes of a galloper.

The balance of the Subscription griffins, eight in number, are expected to arrive by the *Peckham* on Sunday next. Those already sent, it may interest the Shanghai readers of this paper to know, have given universal satisfaction. The general opinion seems to be that, as a whole, they are of better class than last season's mob, and as they appear to be very evenly matched, that is quite good enough.

I hear from the North that the Shanghai St. Leger is regarded as a gift for Mr. D. E. Sassoon's El Dorado, a racing-like grey that is reported to have done wonders in repeated trials. On the other hand, Mr. John Peel, who is one of the ablest judges of racing in the Far East, tells me that, Leap Year, winner of the Hongkong Derby, will be nearly win as possible, notwithstanding his 10 lb. penalty. And as this old fashioned crop-eared customer can stay for a week, and is in his very best form—he did a mile and three quarters in 3 min. 56 secs. the other day—he will in my opinion make a bold bid for victory. However, it would not surprise me in the least if St. Gothard, winner of the Griffins at the Shanghai Spring Meeting, were to win the St. Leger easily for Dr. Ruegg.

The Race-course will be formally opened for the season to-morrow morning, when I hope to see a good turn-out of members of the Jockey Club and sportsmen generally. I am requested by the Clerk of the Course to state that the tea and coffee mills will be grinding right up to full pressure.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1888.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams from San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of our yesterday's issue:

LONDON, September 25th.
The wedding of Princess Sophia of Prussia to the Crown Prince of Greece will take place at the end of next June in Berlin. The Princess is not to enter the Greek Church, but any children of the marriage will be brought up in the orthodox faith of the Greeks. The fact that King George of Greece contemplates abdicating his throne was announced some time ago. The popular member of the family has privately intimated to King William and to the Czar that he intends to take his final departure from Athens early next summer, before the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess Sophia. King George, presently, purchased a chateau in Normandy, in the vicinity of the Royal School of Forestry, and proposes to reside there during

this portion of the year. At other times he will live in Germany and in Russia.

The relations between Emperor William and the English court are still as bad as possible, and his Majesty's recent visit that he might not be indisposed to visit his grandmother at Windsor Castle next winter, met with the frigid response, that the Queen was so much afflicted by Emperor Frederick's death that she will not be able to receive any State guests until July next.

Pauli has concluded a contract to return to Buenos Ayres next year. Her minimum salary, 1 year, will be £1,500 per month and a further share of the receipts after a certain sum has been taken in. She expects to sail about March 5th and give at least thirty-two performances.

About a fortnight ago Lord Armstrong received a confidential letter from a highly-placed official at Essen offering for a substantial consideration to place at the disposal of his firm the training of the whole of the guns and projectiles which had been manufactured at Krupp's works during last year. Armstrong, after a consultation with his partner, inclosed the letter containing the offer to Messrs. Krupp, with the result that the traitor has been dismissed and arrested.

With regard to O'Brien's threatened revelations of rascality in high Castle quarters, I will only say that if they prove to be well founded the fact ought to surprise no one who considers what the Castle really has been and what sort of men have been its minions and manipulators during the course of this and the past generations. You can't expect a man every day from 10 to 4 in works of evil, in cruelty, robbery, tyranny and oppression, and expect him to be an honest man out of office hours.

It is alleged that John Bunyan was a plagiarist and that the "Pilgrim's Progress" is a translation from the French of a work entitled "Le Pèlerinage de Ye Sowie," by Guillaume de Guilleville, a monk of the fifteenth century, a translation of which was printed by Caxton in 1483. It is believed that a copy of the original French manuscript can be found either in the British Museum or in the Bodleian, and it might be worth while to search for it, in order that the question may be decided.

DUBLIN, September 25th.

The fortnightly meeting of the National League was held in this city to-day. John Dillon presided and received an ovation. In a speech he thanked his English and Scotch friends for the overwhelming sympathy shown during his recent imprisonment. He declared that there had been a great change in English public opinion, and therefore there should be no trace of bitterness in Irish hearts. In the face of the present circumstances Irishmen should act with patience, as the Government could not last much longer.

BUCHAREST, September 25th.

The madman who made an attempt four months ago to kill the king fired a shot this morning through the window of the King of Roumania's palace. He was arrested by a detective who had been employed for the king's protection. He confessed that he had carried a dagger and revolver for a year, intending to murder the King.

OTTAWA, September 25th.

The Alaska papers intimate that at Oonakla it is understood that no seizures will be made in Behring sea this season. This would seem to be confirmed by a letter received by the Government from Collector Henley of Victoria, who states that two British Columbia sealers arrived from Behring sea with good cargoes. The captains say they had been spoken to by the United States revenue cutter *Albatross*, and were asked simply what kind of weather they expected. No information has been received at the Marine Department respecting the seizure of the sealing schooner *Aurumak*, in the North Pacific ocean, on July 1st, by the Alaska Commercial Company's steamer *Alexander*.

PANAMA, September 26th.

A well informed correspondent writes to the *Star and Herald*: "It is learned that several contracts on the canal have been finished, turned over to the canal company and accepted after inspection. Facts are stubborn things and these inevitably give the lie to the numerous vague floating rumors in circulation about the canal company shutting down work. Of course they are shutting down, and just as fast as they can, but only at the completion of their work. Other equally important sections will also shortly 'shut down,' and while it is yet button-holing itself, speculating on the 'gloomy prospects' of the Panama canal, the cable will flash throughout christendom with the tidings that ships are floating on their way over the isthmus of Panama."

BERLIN, September 26th.

Prince Bismarck made an address on Saturday at the harvest festival at Schenau. Referring to the prince in the royal family, he said: "The gloomy days have given way to bright sunshine. We can look with pride upon the present Emperor. He is every inch a soldier, and will fight bravely if Germany should be attacked; but he loves his subjects too much not to do his utmost to preserve peace."

WINNIPEG, September 27th.

A terrible tale of starvation and destitution among the Indians comes from the Athabasca and Peace River country. It comes in the form of a petition to the Minister of the Interior for Canada, and is signed by the Anglican bishop of that diocese, six clergymen and missionaries, and several Justices of the Peace. It sets forth that owing to the great mortality of beavers and other small game the Indians both last winter and this summer have been in a continual state of starvation. They are now in a complete state of destitution and are unable to provide themselves with clothing, ammunition or food for the winter. The petition says on account of starvation and consequent cannibalism a party of twenty-nine Cree Indians was reduced to three in the winter of 1886.

In the Mackenzie river district there were several cases of deaths by starvation and one or more of cannibalism. During last winter among the Fort Chipewyan Indians between twenty and thirty starved to death and the death of others was accelerated by want of food. Many Indians among the Crees, Beavers and Chipewyans at almost all points where there are missions or trading stations would certainly have starved to death but for the help given by the traders and missionaries at these places. Scores of families having lost their heads by starvation are now perfectly helpless, and must starve to death or eat one another unless help comes. People are greatly agitated over the unexpected condition of these poor people, and the heartrending stories of suffering and cannibalism continue to come in.

LONDON, September 28th.

Prince Bismarck's denials of the authenticity of the extracts from Kaiser Frederick's diary, published in the *Deutsch Rundschau*, are not regarded with much respect, and in some quarters are directed to the purpose of conveying intimations with Kaiser Wilhelm on the subject, to prosecute the newspaper on the supposition mainly suggested, that the diary is genuine, in making it public. The *Rundschau* was guilty of revealing State secrets, has had the effect of considerably lessening any belief that might still have lingered in the public mind that the extracts are spurious. The question could hardly be decided merely by comparing the *Rundschau* extracts with the Imperial diary, but no mention has been made of this very simple and obvious test before the action against the Government for giving the diary publicity. We thus stand on the eve of a case of a similar kind to that of the *Standard* in 1876. Should the editor and publisher of the

Rundschau refuse to divulge the name of the contributor of the extracts they can be imprisoned under one of the articles of the code which Bismarck quotes in his report to the Kaiser.

The statements that Herr Von Normann and the Duke of Coburg were connected with the publication of the diary are already denied by competent parties who are in a position to know positively what the truth is in the matter.

The correspondent of the Paris *Gaulois*, who was expelled from Berlin recently, has hit upon the original idea, that the diary was divulged by the present Kaiser, who did so in a desire to rid himself of the prestige and supremacy of Bismarck by weakening his fame in connection with the greatest German events of the century.

The *News* says it is stated that the publisher of the *Deutsch Rundschau* has given to the public prosecutor in Berlin the name of the person who contributed the extracts from Frederick's diary, and that the contributor is not a politician.

The whole Vienna press censures Prince Bismarck for his action in connection with the publication of the extracts. The papers say his purpose is to root from the hearts of the German the memory of the liberal Emperor.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* believes that Frederick's diary was revealed by Dr. Giefken of Hamburg, a confidant of Frederick and a frequent contributor to English magazines on German politics.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says that if the person named by the *Deutsch Rundschau* proves to be the contributor an action will be directed against him, probably for treason, in the Imperial court at Leipzig. The publisher of the *Rundschau* had 30,000 copies ready for sale.

The police have made a search of the office of the *Deutsch Rundschau* to find documents showing who furnished the abstract of Frederick's diary. The search proved fruitless.

An Austrian paper announces that on the occasion of an excursion from Gunden to Weedenrueh the Czarowitch was betrothed to the Princess Maude of Wales.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 29th.

The *Independence Belge*, the principal daily newspaper published in Brussels, gives a forecast of the contents of the pamphlet which Sir Morell Mackenzie is about to publish in his defence against the recent violent attack upon him by the German doctors who were in attendance with him upon the late Emperor Frederick of Germany.

It is stated that Sir Morell will show that the use of Gerhardt's electrical appliance to cauterise the growth in the Emperor's throat produced the cancer, and that the use of the imperfect apparatus of tubes by Dr. Brumann after the operation of tracheotomy had been performed and the rough and clumsy treatment of Dr. Bergmann in inserting and withdrawing the cannula hastened the death of the patient.

Sir Morell is further said to maintain that if he had only been left alone to follow his own methods without interference by the German doctors he could have prolonged the Emperor's life by at least twenty months.

The Central News Agency of London has added to these reports the statement that Sir Morell will devote part of his pamphlet to a description of the daily life and habits of the Emperor, and give a long collection of statistics, showing the fatal character of operations for the removal of the larynx, which the German doctors proposed, but which Sir Morell, with the concurrence of the Emperor himself, successfully resisted, preferring the alternative of tracheotomy.

September 30th.

Mr. John Morley, in a speech delivered before a crowded audience at Ipswich, declared that the scheme of local government for Ireland proposed by Mr. Chamberlain as a panacea for the wrongs of the Irish would inevitably prove more dangerous to the union than the Home Rule proposals with which Mr. Gladstone's name was identified.

The public excitement which has been wrought to a high state of tension through the occurrence of so many horrible murders of late has been further intensified by the discovery of two more cases of a like kind. At 2.20 this morning the body of a woman, aged about 35, was discovered near the heart of the city, at the junction of Leadenhall and Fenchurch streets. It was in a fearfully mutilated state, the nose being severed from the face and the body being completely disembowelled.

At about 1.30 the same morning the body of another woman, whose throat had been cut, was discovered in a back yard in Berner-street, off Commercial-road, which runs between White-chapel and the East India Docks.

Profound excitement and indignation prevail throughout the metropolis at the failure of the police authorities to make any arrests or to obtain any trustworthy clue to the perpetrators of the atrocious murders of the last few days. The sickening details of the occurrence at the corner of Fenchurch and Leadenhall streets, eclipse the horrors of the Whitechapel murder, which took place some days ago. It is doubted by the police if the Berner-street murder belongs to the same class as the rest. The victims in the other cases all belong to the unfortunate class.

Mr. James Whitehead, who was elected Alderman in 1883 and Sheriff in 1884, has been chosen in ordinary rotation to fill the office of Lord Mayor of London during the ensuing year.

ROME, October 11th.

The Emperor William arrived here to-day. The meeting between His Imperial Majesty and King Humbert was of a most cordial nature. The scene at the railway station and along the route to the Quirinal was most brilliant. Great preparations had been made to render the pageant an imposing one. His Imperial Majesty received a perfect ovation from the enormous crowds lining the streets, and was enthusiastically cheered.

The capital of three millions required by the Salt Syndicate has been subscribed to the extent of thirty-five millions sterling.

PARIS, October 12th.

The *Temps* states that the Italian Consul in Tunis has ordered the teachers in Italian schools to exclude French inspectors.

ROME, October 13th.

A review of 34,000 Italian troops took place to-day in the presence of the Emperor William, who closely inspected the force and warmly commended them for their appearance and the manner in which they had performed the numerous evolutions. Signor Crispi has received the Order of the Black Eagle from the Emperor William.

October 14th.

The Emperor William to-day visited the Pantheon for the purpose of laying a wreath on the tomb of Victor Emmanuel. This act has called forth the utmost enthusiasm in Italy.

ZANZIBAR, October 14th.

At a meeting of British Indians held at Zanzibar a petition to the Queen was adopted, praying Her Majesty to appeal to the German Government to moderate the arrogance of the German officials in the Zanzibar Province, as it is to this they consider that the outbreak among the natives is solely due. The petition adds that unless some such steps are taken the trade of the coast will be ruined.

October 15th.

Two Portuguese men-of-war have arrived off Tangier, with the object of enforcing redress for persistent disrespect shown to the Portuguese flag.

THE DISTURBANCES IN JAVA.

The following is a translation from the official *Java Courant* of the 16th October, 1888, giving some details of the recent disorders in one of the districts of that Island:—

During the night of the 11th and 12th instant information was received by the Resident of Soerakarta, that a band of about thirty evil disposed people clothed in priests' dresses, with white turbans, had taken forcible possession of the rest-house at Srikaton also called Tawang Manis, situated in Karang Pandan, near the boundary of the Residency of Madioen, and that the police were not able to drive them away, the cavalry of the legion of Pangeran Adipati Ario Praboe Prang Wedono, the men who could be spared from the dragons of the body-guard, and thirty Ambonese soldiers of the garrison at Soerakarta were at once despatched to Karang Pandan. These troops, together with the Resident, who had left the chief place of Soerakarta at six o'clock on the morning of the 12th, with the Pangeran Adipati, arrived at Srikaton at 12 o'clock on the same day.

The cavalry, which had marched along a road covered by jungle, arrived some minutes before the infantry, and immediately surrounded the compound of the rest-house. The infantry searched the grounds and out-houses and found that the evil disposed people had shut themselves up in the main building. After three summonses in Javanese, which were partly drowned by the religious singing (*dhikir*) of the evil disposed people, the doors were forced open, whereupon, after further summonses, 42 persons, including women and children surrendered themselves. They were bound and taken away. The remainder, among whom was one who came with a *Klenging* in a menacing attitude into the inner room, appeared unwilling to surrender, notwithstanding that after each shot they were summoned to do so. In the fight which ensued in the house, eight of the evil disposed people who had fortified themselves in an apartment were one by one shot down. Three who attempted to escape were killed by the cavalry. Among those killed was also the leader, a man of low birth, who through fanaticism had obtained some followers and had taken upon himself the title of Imam Samporna.

Some pikes, of which one was considered as holy, and also some *Klengings* and swords, as well as a rifle, were captured.

With what object the movement was set on foot is not yet known, as the prisoners declare that they had blindly followed their leader without knowing his aim; they only knew that the nearest object was holy, bathing in Telaga Passir, a sheet of water near Sawangan in the district of Magetan (Madioen). As in the meantime not one of those who were in the rest-house escaped, and the affair has apparently met with no support from the population, who have been perfectly quiet, the attempt rising, if it did really exist, can be regarded as entirely suppressed.

The Resident and the Pangeran Adipati returned on the 13th inst., with the greatest portion of the troops, to the chief town.

AN Important Discovery is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"KONG BENG."

Captain R. Jones, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 4th November, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1888. [1106]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"DECCAN"

will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, at NOON, instead of as previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1888. [1081]

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA"

will leave for the above places on SUNDAY, the 11th November, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1888. [3]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE"

D. Williams, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 1st Nov., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1888. [1068]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CARDIGANSHIRE," FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 5th prox., will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th prox., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1888. [1066]

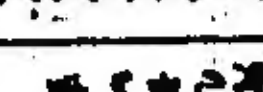
To-day's Advertisements.

WANTED.

FOR BANGKOK, TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS, Chinese or Portuguese, on a year's engagement.

Applicants may apply personally to "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, Hongkong, 31st October, 1888. [1105]

Auctions.



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY,

the 5th day of November, 1888, at 4.30 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1888. [1094]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of November, 1888, at 4.30 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 999 Years.

No. of Registry	No.	Locality.	Measurements.	Boundary.	Contents in Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1.	Inland Lot No. 1206	Peak Road	339 feet.	N.W. S. W.	306 feet.	32,000
2.	Peak Road	339 feet.	306 feet.	126 feet.	18 feet.	4,800

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES ON GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [150]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333-33

EQUAL TO\$240,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEN MOON, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [858]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st November, 1888, until further notice, my Business at Holbow will be carried on under the name and style of BRUCE & Co.

Holbow, 28th October, 1888. [1100]

To be Let.

TO LET.

NOS. 53, 55, 57, PRYL STREET, opposite UNION CHURCH.

Apply to EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1888. [1001]

TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

DOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, lately occupied by Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st August.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1888. [12]

TO THE DEAF.

A 132,000 illustrated Book on "Deaf and Dumb" Notice in the Press, and ready for sale. Send 6 Stamps. Address: J. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta, 26th September, 1888. [1044]

Intimations.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, TO-MORROW, the 1st November next, at 4 P.M.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1888. [1052]

"WITH PROFITS" POLICIES

IN THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

TAKEN OUT BEFORE 15TH NOVEMBER NEXT.

will rank for two years Bonus at the next

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Proposal Forms and Tables of Rates on application.

THE BORNEO Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1888. [659]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF THE SIXTH RIFLE MEETING.

TO BE HELD AT KOW LOON, ON

FRIDAY, the 9th November, and

SATURDAY, the 10th November, 1888.

AGGREGATE VALUE OF PRIZES.

Competitions open to All-comers.

1. ALL-COMERS.—1st Stage, distance 200 yards. 2nd Stage, distance 300 yards. No. of shots, seven at each. Entrance fee, 30 cents at each. Unlimited entries, but competitors not allowed to take more than one prize at each distance. 20 prizes, presented by the Association; aggregate value \$120.00.

2. ANY RIFLE.—Distance, 800 yards. No. of shots, ten. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

3. ASSOCIATION.—FOR ANY RIFLE.—Distance, 900 yards. No. of shots, ten. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

4. CADET'S PRIZE.—Presented.—Open to pupils of Hongkong Public schools under 16 years of age. Rifle, Rook Rifle under 40 Cal. Distance, about 150 yards. No. of Rounds, four and one sighting shot. Four prizes.

Competitions open to Members.

5. PRESIDENT'S.—Distance, 300 yards. No. of shots, seven. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

6. QUEEN'S 1ST STAGE.—Distance, 200, 300 and 500 yards. No. of shots, seven at each. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

7. QUEEN'S 2ND STAGE.—Distance, 500 and 600 yards. No. of shots, ten at 500 yards, fifteen at 600 yards. Two prizes.

8. QUEEN'S 3RD STAGE.—Distance, 800 and 900 yards. No. of shots, ten at each. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Two prizes.

9. LADIES.—Open to Lady Members or their nominees. Distance, 300 yards. No. of shots, seven. Entrance fee, none. Five prizes.

Competitions open to All-comers.

10. VOLUNTEER AGGREGATE.—Restricted to efficient Volunteers whose respective scores in the 'All-comers' make up the highest aggregates. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

11. CIVIL SERVICE AGGREGATE.—Restricted to members of the Civil Service whose respective scores in the 'All-comers' make up the highest aggregates. Entrance fee, \$1.00. Three prizes.

12. POLICE AGGREGATE.—Restricted to the members of the Police

Commercial.

TO-DAY.
THE SHARE MARKET.

The whole of the business transacted to-day was in connection with the monthly settlements, so that many of the rates quoted are not altogether reliable. We shall probably have a few comments to make in our next issue.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—152 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$85 per share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$68 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 96 per share, sales and sellers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$330 per share, sellers.
China Insurance Company—\$73 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 361 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$216 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—122 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$165 per share, sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—17 per cent. dis., sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$53 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$182 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$92 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$82 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$131 per share, buyers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—3 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$76 per share, buyers.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.
Panjion and Sanghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$101 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—50 per cent. premium, sellers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—80 per cent. premium, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—225 per cent. premium, nominal.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$47 per share, sellers.
Crutcher & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—5 per cent. premium, sellers.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—45 per cent. dis., nominal.

ON LONDON.—Bank T. T. 3/01
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/01
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/11
Credits at 4 months sight 3/11
Debitors at 4 months sight 3/11
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/80
Credits at 4 months sight 3/96
ON INDIA T. T. 223
On Demand 223
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank T. T. 721
Private, 30 days sight 721

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul.....\$675
OLD MALWA, per picul.....\$645
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest...\$507
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest...\$570
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest...\$580
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest...\$565
NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest...\$553
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest...\$561
OLD PATNA, per chest...\$568
OLD PATNA, (bottom) per chest...\$568
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul...\$630
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul...\$600
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul...\$580

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

29th October, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Wind	Force	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Clouds	Sea	Remarks
Wanchow	SE	4	30.14	65	85	1	1	
Tokio	SE	3	30.15	65	85	1	1	
Nagasaki	SE	3	30.16	65	85	1	1	
Shanghai	SE	3	30.17	65	85	1	1	
Amoy	SE	3	30.18	65	85	1	1	
Hongkong	SE	3	30.19	65	85	1	1	
Haiphong	SE	3	30.20	65	85	1	1	
Manila	SE	3	30.21	65	85	1	1	

30th October, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Wind	Force	Bar.	Therm.	Humid.	Clouds	Sea	Remarks
Wanchow	SE	4	30.14	65	85	1	1	
Tokio	SE	3	30.15	65	85	1	1	
Nagasaki	SE	3	30.16	65	85	1	1	
Shanghai	SE	3	30.17	65	85	1	1	
Amoy	SE	3	30.18	65	85	1	1	
Hongkong	SE	3	30.19	65	85	1	1	
Haiphong	SE	3	30.20	65	85	1	1	
Manila	SE	3	30.21	65	85	1	1	

The barometer has fallen and conditions moderate for the coast. Wind, clear, and rain, and dry weather prevails.

—Temperature in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

—Humidity in percentage of saturation.

—Direction of the wind at various heights.

—State of the sky.

—Direction of the wind at various heights.

—State of the sky.

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—State of the sky.

—Direction of the wind at various heights.

—State of the sky.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, with the American mail of 5th instant, left Yokohama on the 30th for this port, and may be expected here on or about the 5th November.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer *Sachsen*, carrying the German mails, with date from Berlin of the 2nd instant, left Singapore at 11 a.m., on the 27th, and may be expected here on or about the 1st proximo.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Yokohama for this port via Shanghai on the 16th instant.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Duke of Westminster*, left Vancouver on the 22nd instant for Japan and China.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Bormida*, left Singapore on the 25th instant, and is expected here on the 31st.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadice*, left Port Darwin for this port on the 23rd instant, and may be expected to arrive on the 2nd proximo.

The D. D. R. steamer *Bellona*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 27th instant, and is expected here on the 3rd proximo.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Bellerophon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 27th instant, and is expected here on the 3rd proximo.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Elektra*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 29th instant, and is expected here on the 4th proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kashgar*, left Bombay for this port on the 27th instant, and is expected here on or about the 12th proximo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

ALWINE, German steamer, 4/0. Samuelsen, 30th October, Pakhoi 26th October, Hoilow 28th, and Macao 30th, General—Wieler & Co.

KONG KENG, British steamer, 861, R. Jones, 30th October, Bangkok 19th October, and Kohal-chung 21st, Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hee.

THORNBURG, Dutch bark, 826, J. Knippen, 30th Oct.—Kema 1st October, Timber—Melchers & Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 671, Pelivas, 31st Oct.—Pakhoi 27th October, and Hoilow 30th, General and Pigs—Wieler & Co.

TELMAN, British steamer, 1,557, M. H. F. Jackson, 31st October, Shanghai, via Fookchow and Swatow, 25th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.

FIDELIO, German steamer, 833, Brönsen, 31st Oct.—Chefoo 25th October, Beans—Wieler & Co.

LARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 31st Oct.—Haiphong 28th Oct., and Hoilow 30th, General—Siemssen & Co.

RAYENNA, British steamer, 2,045, A. B. Daniel, 31st Oct.—London 19th Sept., and Singapore 25th October, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PEMBROKESHIRE, British str., 2,637, Williams, 31st Oct.—London 12th Sept., and Singapore 23rd October, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Duburg, German steamer, for Saigon.
Alwine, German steamer, for Hoilow.
Maria, German steamer, for Haiphong.
Trinan, British steamer, for Fookchow, &c.
Telamon, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Nerbudda, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

DEPARTURES.

October 30, *Metapedia*, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
October 30, *Piccola*, German str., for Whampoa.
October 31, *Phuque*, French str., for Saigon.
October 31, *Spindrift*, British steamer, for New York.
October 31, *Phra Chom Klao*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

October 31, *Cicero*, British str., for Bangkok.
October 31, *Diemah*, French str., for Saigon, &c.
October 31, *Nerbudda*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

October 31, *Mitsui Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Kutchinotzu.
October 31, *Halilong*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Triumph*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—49 Chinese.
Per *Alwine*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—31 Chinese.
Per *Kong Keng*, str., from Bangkok.—Mr. and Mrs. Wiede, and 63 Chinese.
Per *Clara*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—9 Chinese.

Per *Telamon*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Ray, Mr. Thim, and 35 Chinese.
Per *Pembroke*, str., from Singapore, &c.—30 Chinese.

Per *Ravenna*, str., from London for Hongkong—Mrs. Travers, Mrs. Cocker, a children and maid, Miss Samuel, Miss Andrews, Messrs. Fraser, Scott, Twiddle, and Fullford. From Marcellies—Mr. Scott and Lieut. Jorje. From Bombay—Captain F. H. A. Desboux. From Penang—Captain Chan Hye and servant, Messrs. Khoo Shean Poh and servant, Chun Yung Wing, Chow Kwok Lam, and 36 Chinese (decs). From Singapore—Messrs. B. C. Beeson and servant, W. G. Greg, Ung Biam Chye, Ong Bong Hong, J. Jamar, Mrs. Kin Mo, and child, and 3 Chinese (decs). From London for Shanghai—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hunner and 3 children, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Dudgeon, 2 daughters, and 2 children, Mrs. Bushell, child and maid, Miss Morris, Miss Kirby, Miss Bayert, Miss Broadball and child, Miss Harding, Miss Bradford, Miss Williams, Miss Harding, Miss Spake, Miss Underwood, Miss Stewart, Miss Fook, Mrs. Bailey and child, Miss Walley, and Mr. McCabe. From Colombo—Miss Thomas, E. Roca. From Shanghai for Saigon—Messrs. Annet and Letour, and 2 Chinese. From Singapore—Major-General O'Shaughnessy, Mr. O'Shaughnessy and a servant, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and amah, Mrs. Crawford Kerr and servant. From London for Yokohama—Mr. Holden. From Marcellies—Mr. Shur. From London for Hilo—Mr. Eastham.

DEPARTED.

Per *Diemah*, str., from Hongkong for Saigon.—3 Chinese. For Singapore—Messrs. J. H. Hastings, Braun, and 2 Chinese. For Alexandria—Mr. Levy. For Marcellies—Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon, 3 children, European maid, servant, and amah, Messrs. J. Dodd, V. E. Dodd, E. Roca. From Shanghai for Saigon—Messrs. Annet and Letour, and 2 Chinese. From Singapore—Major-General O'Shaughnessy, Mr. O'Shaughnessy and a servant, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and amah, Mrs. Crawford Kerr and servant. From London for Yokohama—Mr. Holden. From Marcellies—Mr. Shur. From London for Hilo—Mr. Eastham.

Per *Telamon*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Ray, Mr. Thim, and 35 Chinese.
Per *Pembroke*, str., from Singapore, &c.—30 Chinese.

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Per *Nerbudda*, str., for Singapore, &c.—503 Chinese.
Per *Halilong*, str., for Swatow, &c.—4 Europeans and 100 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
Per *Duburg*, str., for Saigon.—300 Chinese.
Per *Alwine*, str., for Hoilow.—100 Chinese.
Per *Maria*, str., for Haiphong.—2 Europeans and 30 Chinese.
Per *Trinan*, str., for Fookchow, &c.—2 Europeans and 1 Japanese.
Per *Telamon*, str., for Singapore, &c.—287 Chinese.

REPORTS.
The German steamship *Triumph* reports that she left Pakhoi on the 27th instant, and Hoilow on the 28th. Had light north-east monsoon and fine weather.
The British steamship *Telamon* reports that she left Shanghai, via Fookchow and Swatow on the 25th instant. Had moderate north-east winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Kong Bing* reports that she left Bangkok on the 19th instant, and Kohal-chung on the 21st. Experienced moderate to fresh easterly winds and squally weather to Pulo Obi; thence to Cape Padaran had strong north-east winds, squally weather and continued rain with rising head sea, and to the Paracels strong northerly gale with hard squalls and very high head sea; thence to port had moderate north-east wind and fine weather.

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